

years, assures me that a portion of this ground was plowed and seeded some twenty-five years ago. That the grass is not now confined to the seeded area but has sought to quite an extent drier ground where the competition is less keen would not disprove the possibility of its introduction.—LESTON A. WHEELER, Bethel, Maine.

A NEW OAK FROM FLORIDA.

W. W. ASHE.

IN a trip through middle peninsular Florida there was frequently seen in the "scrub" in Highlands and Polk Counties an oak which was so different from any other species of the southeastern states as to deserve notice. A description of its characters is as follows:

QUERCUS inopina, sp. nov. A slender tree 6 m. high or usually a single-stemmed shrub; leaves entire, tough, coriaceous, dimorphous; the lower and larger spreading, obovate and often complanate, broadest at or above the middle, rounded or abruptly acute at the apiculate apex, narrowed at base, the blades 5 to 9.5 cm. long, 4 to 5.5 cm. wide, with 5 to 7 pairs of irregular forking lateral veins which seldom reach the margin; the upper leaves erect or ascending, elliptic or obovate, concave, the margins white, indurated, often involute, or in the shade complanate, reticulated above, the blades 3 to 5 cm. long, 1.5 to 2.5 cm. broad (when flattened), with 4 to 6 pairs of obscure lateral veins, tipped with a short mucro about 5 mm. long; above dark yellow green, pale yellow green below, when they unfold covered above with short gray stellate pubescence, eventually nearly glabrate except for the midrib, below covered with loose often deciduous snuff-colored scurfy pubescence, the midrib broad and flat not prominent; the scurfy flattened petiole 2 to 3 mm. long. Twigs slender, covered when young with reddish pubescence, at length glabrate, becoming gray the second year; buds reddish, large, ovate, acute, the scales acute, appressed-pubescent. Aments from 2.5 to 3.5 cm. long, loosely flowered, grayish-pubescent with long matted hair; stamens about 6. Fruit, maturing the second season, is solitary or rarely in pairs, on a short peduncle about 1 mm. long; the cup, 14 to 17 mm. wide, flattened or slightly pointed at base, the puberulous obtuse scales forming a thin margin, incloses only the lower one-fourth of the ovate pubescent-tipped nut from 12 to 15 mm. thick.

Sand hills in the south end of the "scrub" in Highlands and Polk Counties, Florida. Shore of Lake Annie, west of Childs (type); south of Sebring; between Avon Park and Arbuckle Creek; south of Frost-proof (all May 25, 1928); shore of Lake Annie, collected for W. W. A. September, 1928.

Quercus inopina is intermediate in general characters between *Q. myrtifolia* Willd. and *Q. Arkansana* var. *caput-rivuli* Ashe. It differs from the former in the elliptic and not obovate form of the leaves on fruiting shoots, in the yellowish-green and not blue-green color of its foliage, in the cups often pointed at base and in its scurfy pubescence. From the latter it differs in its smaller and elliptic foliage; in its golden yellow scurf and in the smaller size of its fruit. It is probable that it is most closely related to the latter species and represents an extreme development from it. In the scrub it is associated with *Quercus chapmanii* Sarg., *Q. myrtifolia* Willd., *Q. catesbaei* Michx. and *Hicoria Floridana* Ashe.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HABENARIA DILATATA ON CAPE COD.—Some years ago Miss Eleanor Riddle brought to Professor Fernald a specimen of *Habenaria dilatata* collected at Sandwich, on Cape Cod. The plant had not subsequently been collected, but having heard about the plant from both Miss Riddle's mother and Professor Fernald and being in Sandwich, I went to Shawme Lake, where Miss Riddle had found the plant. At the southern end of the lake numerous springs enter, and in the wet ground about these *Habenaria dilatata* is abundant, approximately two hundred specimens being apparent. The plant is of a decidedly northern range. The only Massachusetts records east of the Connecticut Valley are Lancaster, *Nora F. Thayer* in 1904 (specimen in herb. New England Botanical Club), Stoneham (coll. *Wm. Boott* in Gray Herbarium), and Lexington (*Baldwin's Orchids of New England*). In the damp thickets adjacent to the lake the ground is covered with a sprawling grass, *Festuca nutans*, which is occasional in rich woods of northeastern Massachusetts, and has not been known southeast of the Boston Region (Oak Island, Revere; Needham; Wellesley; in herb. New England Botanical Club). Growing with *Habenaria dilatata* and forming extensive mats is *Chrysosplenium americanum*, and the yellow birch, *Betula lutea*, is represented by several large trees. Both of these are southern outliers, reported previously in one or two stations in the Sandwich-Barnstable area. *Isoetes Tuckermani* forms a solid turf in the shallow water, and *Potamogeton Robbinsii*, known previously on Cape Cod from a single plant collected at Mashpee, occurs in somewhat deeper water.—H. K. SVENSON, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Vol. 31, no. 363, including pages 41 to 56, was issued 1 March, 1929.